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SALICORNIA EUROPAEA IN THE JAMES BAY REGION.<sup>1</sup> It would appear that *Salicornia europaea* L. has not been recorded in the literature for the James Bay region. Consequently it was of considerable interest when specimens of this species were found in a collection of plants received for identification from George M. Stirrett of the Canadian Wildlife Service.

The specimen, *G. M. Stirrett 847*, was collected on September 15, 1952, at Cabbage Willows Bay, a small indentation on the west shore of Rupert Bay, at the southern extremity of James Bay (approximately 51° 31' N, 79° 17' W). The plants, which were in mature fruiting condition, were recorded as common on tidal flats in shallow pools of open water. An herbarium sheet has been preserved in the Divisional Herbarium and duplicate sheets have been sent to the University of Montreal, Gray Herbarium, and Natural History Museum at Stockholm.

It is interesting to note, however, that this is not the first collection of *S. europaea* from James Bay. Examination of the specimens in the Herbarium of the National Museum at Ottawa has revealed two earlier collections, both of immature plants. These collections may be cited as follows: KEEWATIN DISTRICT,

<sup>1</sup> Contribution No. 1328, from the Botany and Plant Pathology Division, Science Service, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.

N.W.T.: Charlton Island, about 52° 00' N, 79° 30' W, low alluvial flats subject to flood, *A. E. Porsild 4504*, July 6–14, 1929. ONTARIO: Chikanogahish, 53° 26' N, 82° 10' W, west shore of James Bay, fairly common on bare flats, *R. H. Smith 63*, July 11, 1944. *S. europaea* can now be recorded as new to the floras of the three administrative divisions that come together in the area: Ontario; Keewatin District, N.W.T.; and Ungava District, Quebec.

*S. europaea* is probably much more common in the James Bay region than these three collections would indicate. The plant quite likely occurs in suitable habitats around most of the shores of the Bay, but the muddy tidal flats of the Bay make these habitats not easily accessible to the collector.

*Salicornia europaea* is apparently not known from the shoreline of Hudson Bay to the north, nor is it known from the Labrador coast. Its disjunct distribution, St. Lawrence Basin—James Bay, is similar to that of a number of halophytic species that have been discussed by Potter<sup>2</sup> La Rocque<sup>3</sup> and Boivin<sup>4</sup> and hence will have to be viewed in the light of the hypotheses presented by these authors.—W. J. CODY.

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A FERN FLORA OF MARYLAND, DELAWARE, AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.<sup>5</sup>—This latest of state fern floras ranks among the most complete that have yet appeared. It is based on the examination of material in the author's own extensive herbarium and in the U. S. National Herbarium, Gray Herbarium, the herbarium of the Philadelphia Academy, and a number of other institutions. The introductory matter includes a list of herbaria examined, a map showing counties, a good historical sketch of botanical activities and publications in the area with mention of the number of ferns concerned, a table giving statistics of the ferns and fern allies in different publications on the region and on neighboring states (in which the failure to discriminate be-

<sup>2</sup> POTTER, D., Botanical evidence for a post-Pleistocene marine connection between Hudson Bay and the St. Lawrence Basin, *RHODORA* 34: 68–89, 101–112. 1932.

<sup>3</sup> LA ROCQUE, A., Post-Pleistocene connection between James Bay and the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, *Bull. Geol. Soc. Amer.* 60: 363–379. 1949.

<sup>4</sup> BOIVIN, B., The distribution of *Arnica wilsonii* Rydberg and its significance, *Rhodora* 54: 200–205. 1952.

<sup>5</sup> Reed, Clyde F. The ferns and fern-allies of Maryland and Delaware including District of Columbia. xvii, 286 p. incl. 72 full-page fig. (271 separate fig.), 58 i. e. 59 small maps, front. 23 cm. Reed Herbarium, Baltimore, 1953. (\$3.00)